

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Case No. 2:18-CR-62 JCM (NJK)

**Plaintiff(s),**

## ORDER

v.

GILBERT DAVILA,

Defendant(s).

Presently before the court is petitioner Gilbert Davila's motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence. (ECF No. 94). The United States of America ("the government") filed a response (ECF No. 96). Petitioner did not file a reply, and the time to do so has now passed.

## I. Background

Petitioner is currently incarcerated for possession of child pornography. In August and October 2017, detectives received reports of transmissions of child sex abuse material over Google servers. *See, e.g.*, (ECF No. 51). The IP address and other identifying information attached to the images were associated with petitioner. (*Id.*) LVMPD detectives served a search warrant on Google, which responded with over 650 images of child sex abuse that had been uploaded by an email address belonging to petitioner. (*Id.*) The account also featured photos of petitioner and his vehicle. (*Id.*)

In February 2018, a search warrant was served on petitioner's residence. (*Id.*) Detective Scott Miller, who had been investigating the images since receiving the first report, met with petitioner later that same day, and told him he would not be arrested that day. (*Id.*) Petitioner gave a post-*Miranda* voluntary statement explaining he owned the email address that uploaded

1 the images to Google's servers, he had been looking at child pornography for several years, and  
 2 he had done so recently. (*Id.*) He also admitted to destroying his cell phone to hide evidence of  
 3 his crime. (*Id.*)

4 Petitioner was arrested and proceeded to a bench trial in April 2019. (ECF No. 47). This  
 5 court found petitioner guilty after the single day of trial. (*Id.*; ECF Nos. 50; 51). In October  
 6 2019, this court sentenced petitioner to twenty years in custody and lifetime supervised release  
 7 for possession of child pornography. (ECF Nos. 66; 73). Petitioner appealed his sentence, and  
 8 the Ninth Circuit affirmed this court's judgment. (ECF No. 85). Petitioner now moves to vacate  
 9 his sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. (ECF No. 94).

10 **II. Legal Standard**

11 Federal prisoners "may move . . . to vacate, set aside or correct [their] sentence" if the  
 12 court imposed the sentence "in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States . . ."  
 13 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). Section 2255 relief should be granted only where "a fundamental defect"  
 14 caused "a complete miscarriage of justice." *Davis v. United States*, 417 U.S. 333, 345 (1974);  
 15 *see also Hill v. United States*, 368 U.S. 424, 428 (1962).

16 Limitations on § 2255 motions are based on the fact that the movant "already has had a  
 17 fair opportunity to present his federal claims to a federal forum," whether or not he took  
 18 advantage of the opportunity. *United States v. Frady*, 456 U.S. 152, 164 (1982). Section 2255  
 19 "is not designed to provide criminal defendants multiple opportunities to challenge their  
 20 sentence." *United States v. Johnson*, 988 F.2d 941, 945 (9th Cir. 1993).

21 "When a defendant has raised a claim and has been given a full and fair opportunity to  
 22 litigate it on direct appeal, that claim may not be used as basis for a subsequent § 2255 petition."  
 23 *United States v. Hayes*, 231 F.3d 1132, 1139 (9th Cir. 2000). Further, "[i]f a criminal defendant  
 24 could have raised a claim of error on direct appeal but nonetheless failed to do so," the defendant  
 25 is in procedural default. *Johnson*, 988 F.2d at 945; *see also Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S.  
 26 614, 622 (1998).

27 Defendants who fail to raise an issue on direct appeal may later challenge the issue under  
 28 § 2255 only if they demonstrate: (1) sufficient cause for the default; and (2) prejudice resulting

1 from it. *See Bousley*, 523 U.S. at 622. The “cause and prejudice” exception revives only  
 2 defaulted constitutional claims, not nonconstitutional sentencing errors. *United States v.*  
 3 *Schlesinger*, 49 F.3d 483, 485 (9th Cir. 1994).

4 Ineffective-assistance-of-counsel claims are an exception to procedural default since the  
 5 trial record is often inadequate for the purpose of bringing these claims on direct appeal.  
 6 *Massaro v. United States*, 538 U.S. 500, 504–05 (2003); *see also Schlesinger*, 49 F.3d at 509  
 7 (“[F]ailure to raise an ineffective-assistance-of-counsel claim on direct appeal does not bar the  
 8 claim from being brought in a later, appropriate proceeding under § 2255.”).

### 9 **III. Discussion**

10 As an initial matter, because petitioner is filing *pro se*, the court will liberally construe his  
 11 filings. *See Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (“A document filed *pro se* is to be  
 12 liberally construed, and a *pro se* complaint, however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less  
 13 stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” (internal quotation marks and  
 14 citation omitted)).

15 On the other hand, this court “lacks the power to act as a party’s lawyer, even for *pro se*  
 16 litigants.” *Bias v. Moynihan*, 508 F.3d 1212, 1219 (9th Cir. 2007). Further, “[t]he right of self-  
 17 representation is not a license to abuse the dignity of the courtroom. Neither is it a license not to  
 18 comply with relevant rules of procedural and substantive law.” *Faretta v. Cal.*, 422 U.S. 806,  
 19 834 (1975); *United States v. Merrill*, 746 F.2d 458, 465 (9th Cir. 1984) (“A *pro se* defendant is  
 20 subject to the same rules of procedure and evidence as defendants who are represented by  
 21 counsel.”).

22 Petitioner presents four grounds for vacatur of his sentence: two ineffective assistance of  
 23 counsel claims, a claim that the charging statute is unconstitutional, and a what is essentially an  
 24 argument that the interview upon which the government relied as a confession was inadmissible.  
 25 (ECF No. 94). While petitioner does not specifically assert his last two claims as ineffective  
 26 assistance of counsel claims, he posits that each was omitted because “counsel was unaware of  
 27 this issue” and counsel “didn’t wanted [sic] to” raise the argument, respectively. (*Id.* at 7–8).  
 28 The court will thus construe them as ineffective assistance claims to avoid procedural default.

1           The purpose of the effective assistance guarantee is “to ensure that criminal petitioners  
 2 receive a fair trial.” *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 689 (1984). To prevail on a claim  
 3 of ineffective assistance of counsel, the petitioner must show that her counsel’s performance was  
 4 deficient and that she was prejudiced by that deficiency. *Id.* at 687.

5           “First, the defendant must show that counsel’s performance was deficient.” *Id.* “Judicial  
 6 scrutiny of counsel’s performance must be highly deferential.” *Id.* at 689. “A fair assessment of  
 7 attorney performance requires that every effort be made to eliminate the distorting effects of  
 8 hindsight . . . .” *Id.* at 689. “[A] court must indulge a strong presumption that counsel’s conduct  
 9 falls within the wide range of reasonable professional assistance; that is, the defendant must  
 10 overcome the presumption that, under the circumstances, the challenged action might be  
 11 considered sound trial strategy.” *Id.* To establish deficient performance, the petitioner “must  
 12 show that counsel’s representation fell below an objective standard of reasonableness.” *Id.* at  
 13 688.

14           “Second, the defendant must show that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense.  
 15 This requires showing that counsel’s errors were so serious as to deprive the defendant of a fair  
 16 trial, a trial whose result is reliable.” *Id.* at 687. “The defendant must show that there is a  
 17 reasonable probability that, but for counsel’s unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding  
 18 would have been different. A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine the  
 19 confidence in the outcome.” *Id.* at 694.

20           For reasons that the court will address in turn, none of petitioner’s arguments are  
 21 persuasive, and the court DENIES his motion.

22           A. *Sufficiency of the Indictment*

23           Liberally construing petitioner’s first claim for relief, he asserts that his trial counsel was  
 24 ineffective in failing to challenge the sufficiency of the indictment. (ECF 94 at 4). As petitioner  
 25 claims, his “consent was ineffective for allowing him to be charged based upon the language  
 26 (nature) of the statute without providing proof an offense actually occurred (cause).” (*Id.*)

27           This appears to the court to be a repackaging of petitioner’s trial argument that because  
 28 there is no physical evidence of the crime (such as a cell phone containing child pornography),

1 there is no ground to charge petitioner. *See* (ECF No. 82 at 62–63). However, even construing  
 2 this as a new argument regarding the sufficiency of the indictment’s language, it nevertheless  
 3 fails.

4 When an indictment “tracks the words of the statute charging the offense,” that  
 5 indictment is sufficient “so long as the words unambiguously set forth all elements necessary to  
 6 constitute the offense.” *United States v. Davis*, 336 F.3d 920, 922 (9th Cir. 2003) (citations  
 7 omitted). Here, the indictment tracks the statute nearly word-for-word. *Compare* (ECF No. 11)  
 8 (the indictment) *with* 18 U.S.C. § 2252A(a)(5)(B) (the charging statute).

9 The only differences in the two are (1) the inclusion of a prefatory phrase in the  
 10 indictment identifying this specific defendant, (2) the insertion of “as defined in Title 18, United  
 11 States Code, Section 2256(8)” to clarify the definition of “child pornography,” (3) and the  
 12 omission of the alternative, unnecessary element “of knowingly access with intent to view” from  
 13 the indictment. Otherwise, both the statute and the indictment are identical.

14 Thus, this argument fails even if liberally construed. The indictment contains each  
 15 element of the offense, states the correct mens rea, and specifically accuses petitioner. This  
 16 argument would have been equally unmeritorious at trial, and thus counsel was not ineffective  
 17 for failing to raise a meritless argument. *James v. Borg*, 24 F.3d 20, 27 (9th Cir. 1994).

18       ***B. This Court’s Jurisdiction***

19 Petitioner also claims that his counsel was ineffective in that he failed to challenge this  
 20 court’s jurisdiction. (ECF No. 94 at 5). As petitioner argues, because there was no “cause,”<sup>1</sup> this  
 21 court had no ground for jurisdiction. (*Id.*) It appears that petitioner posits that because there was  
 22 no physical evidence of the child pornography he was convicted of possessing, there was no  
 23 violation of federal law, and thus no way for this court to exercise jurisdiction over him.

24 “The district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, exclusive of the courts  
 25 of the States, of all offense against the laws of the United States.” 18 U.S.C. § 3231. If a federal  
 26 grand jury returns an indictment charging a defendant with a violation of federal law 18 U.S.C. §

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27  
 28       <sup>1</sup> Petitioner previously defines “cause” as “proof that an offense actually occurred.” (ECF No. 94 at 4).

1       3231 grants federal district courts exclusive jurisdiction to hear the case and impose sentence.  
 2       *United States v. Longoria*, 259 F.3d 363, 365 (5th Cir. 2001).

3       Here, the grand jury returned a one-count indictment charging him with a violation of 18  
 4       U.S.C. § 2252A(a)(5)(B). (ECF No. 11). That is the end of this court’s jurisdictional inquiry.  
 5       That grand jury indictment, which clearly charges a violation of federal law, empowers this court  
 6       to hear the case and impose sentence. *See Longoria*, 259 F.3d at 365. Once again, because this  
 7       argument is unmeritorious, petitioner’s trial counsel was not ineffective for failing to raise it.  
 8       *See James*, 24 F.3d at 27.

9                  C. The Charging Statute

10       Petitioner also claims his counsel was ineffective for failing to argue that the statute at  
 11       issue was unconstitutional. (ECF No. 94 at 7). According to petitioner, because 18 U.S.C.  
 12       2252A *et seq.* does not criminalize the production of child pornography, it cannot  
 13       constitutionally criminalize the possession of child pornography.

14       First, federal law does criminalize the production of child pornography—in two separate  
 15       sections. *See* 18 U.S.C. §§ 2251(a), 2256(3). Nevertheless, petitioner seems to assert that  
 16       “Section 2252A is part of a comprehensive regulatory scheme” meant to occupy the field in  
 17       terms of criminalizing child pornography-related offenses. (*Id.*) Thus, unless production is also  
 18       criminalized in that specific section, § 2252A cannot punish possession alone.

19       The court understands this argument as an indirect attempt to invoke the *expressio unius*  
 20       canon of statutory interpretation. Plaintiff is correct that § 2252A, on its face, does not  
 21       criminalize the production of child pornography. But it does not follow that the exclusion of that  
 22       crime from this specific statutory subsection necessarily excludes any others.

23       The Ninth Circuit has repeatedly found criminalizing possession of child pornography,  
 24       even wholly intrastate, constitutionally permissible. *See United States v. Laursen*, 847 F.3d  
 25       1026, 1035 (9th Cir. 2017); *United States v. Sullivan*, 767 F.3d 623, 632 (9th Cir. 2015); *United*  
 26       *States v. Gallenardo*, 579 F.3d 1076, 1081 (9th Cir. 2009). The Eleventh Circuit has put it  
 27       another way: the legislation that originally codified § 2252A “is part of a comprehensive  
 28       regulatory scheme criminalizing the receipt, distribution, sale, production, possession,

1 solicitation and advertisement of child pornography, *see* 18 U.S.C. §§ 2251–52A.” *United States*  
 2 *v. Maxwell*, 446 F.3d 1210, 1216–17 (11th Cir. 2006).

3 Petitioner correctly asserts that there is a comprehensive scheme “aimed at the  
 4 eradication of child pornography.” (ECF No. 94). His error is that scheme includes statutory  
 5 sections beyond § 2252A. “Congress, thorough its comprehensive regulation, *of which* 18  
 6 U.S.C. § 2252A *is a part*, has attempted to eliminate the entire market for child pornography.”  
 7 *Maxwell*, 446 F.3d at 1217 (emphasis added). When multiple statutes deal with a single subject,  
 8 like the prohibition on child pornography, the canon of *in pari materia* dictates that they be read  
 9 as a whole. *See United States v. Howard*, 968 F.3d 717, 722 (7th Cir. 2020) (applying *in pari*  
 10 *materia* to 18 U.S.C. § 2251–2252 *et seq.*).

11 So, even though 18 U.S.C. § 2252A itself does not criminalize the production of child  
 12 pornography, neighboring statutory sections that must be read in conjunction with § 2252A do.  
 13 Petitioner’s proposed construction myopically restricts Congress’s regulatory scheme. The fact  
 14 that 18 U.S.C. § 2252A does not criminalize the production of child pornography has no bearing  
 15 on the constitutionality of its prohibition of the possession of child pornography. This argument  
 16 also fails, and trial counsel was not ineffective for failing to present an unmeritorious argument  
 17 to the court. *See James*, 24 F.3d at 27.

#### 18 D. The “Lie” Claim

19 Petitioner’s final claim for relief is somewhat unclear. It is styled as “Ground Four:  
 20 Detective Lied.” (ECF No. 94 at 8). It contains two separate allegations, however. First, that  
 21 petitioner confessed to the crime only because “Detective Miller promise [sic] me not to arrest  
 22 me if I told him what he wanted to hear, so [Detective Miller] lied.” (*Id.*) Second, that petitioner  
 23 himself lied in his confession because he “was under the influence,” and he “wanted to go home  
 24 and fix the windows the cops had broken looking for evidence that they did not find.” (*Id.*)  
 25 Because of the unclear nature of the claim, the court will address both allegations.

26 To the second allegation, that petitioner’s confession was involuntary because he was  
 27 under the influence of drugs, the Ninth Circuit has addressed and squarely rejected this argument  
 28 on appeal. *See* (ECF No. 85 at 2). Counsel made this argument at trial, petitioner had an

1 opportunity to litigate it on direct appeal, and this court will not countenance petitioner’s attempt  
 2 to have another bite at the apple. *See* (ECF No. 82 at 55–58) (questioning Detective Miller on  
 3 cross-examination about the extent of petitioner’s supposed inebriation due to marijuana and  
 4 methamphetamine use); *Hayes*, 231 F.3d at 1139 (rejecting claims in a § 2255 motion that were  
 5 litigated on direct appeal).

6 To the first allegation, the fact that a detective lied during an interrogation does not  
 7 necessarily render information from that interrogation inadmissible. *See Frazier v. Cupp*, 394  
 8 U.S. 731, 739 (1969). So long as a confession is voluntary, it is admissible even if it is the result  
 9 of deceptive interrogation tactics. *Hutto v. Ross*, 429 U.S. 28, 30 (1976) (per curiam). When, for  
 10 example, officers “intended to convey the impression that anything said by the defendant would  
 11 not be used against him for any purposes,” a confession proffered due to those statements would  
 12 be inadmissibly coerced. *Henry v. Kernan*, 197 F.3d 1021, 1027–28 (9th Cir. 1999).

13 Petitioner presented essentially this argument at trial, and the court did not find it  
 14 persuasive. (ECF No. 82 at 59–60). Petitioner’s confession was not coerced because Detective  
 15 Miller did not promise petitioner he would never be arrested nor that the confession “would not  
 16 be used against him for any purpose.” *See Henry*, 197 F.3d at 1027–28. Again, a § 2255 motion  
 17 is not a vehicle through which petitioner may present the same challenge to his sentence in hopes  
 18 of a different result. *Johnson*, 988 F.2d at 945. Petitioner’s fourth claim, in either of its two  
 19 ambiguous constructions, fails. Counsel has raised these arguments and is thus not ineffective.

20       *E. Certificate of Appealability*

21       The controlling statute in determining whether to issue a certificate of appealability is 28  
 22 U.S.C. § 2253, which provides in pertinent part as follows:

23               (a) In a habeas corpus proceeding or a proceeding under section  
 24 2255 before a district judge, the final order shall be subject to  
 25 review, on appeal, by the court of appeals for the circuit in which  
 26 the proceeding is held.  
 27               ...

28               (c)  
 29                       (1) Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of  
 30 appealability, an appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals  
 31 from—

(A) the final order in a habeas corpus proceeding in which the detention complained of arises out of process issued by a State court; or

(B) the final order in a proceeding under section 2255.

(2) A certificate of appealability may issue under paragraph (1) only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

(3) The certificate of appealability under paragraph (1) shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph (2).

28 U.S.C. § 2253.

Under § 2253, the court may issue a certificate of appealability only when petitioner makes a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). To make a substantial showing, petitioner must establish that “reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were ‘adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.’” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (citation omitted).

The court finds that petitioner has not made the required substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right to justify the issuance of a certificate of appealability. Reasonable jurists would not find the court's determination that petitioner is not entitled to relief under § 2255 debatable, wrong, or deserving of encouragement to proceed further. Therefore, the court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. *See Slack*, 529 U.S. 484.

#### **IV. Conclusion**

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that petitioner's motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence (ECF No. 94) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

The clerk is directed to enter separate civil judgment denying petitioner's § 2255 motion in the matter of *Davila v. United States*, case number 2:21-cv-01431-JCM, and close that case.

DATED December 2, 2022.

Xenia C. Mahan  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE